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(71) Applicant(s)
Kabushiki Kaisha Toshiba
(Incorporated in Japan)
72 Horikawa-Cho, Saiwai-Ku, Kawasaki-Shi,
Kanagawa-Ken, Japan

(72) Inventor(s)
Norimasa Niiya

(74) Agent and/or Address for Service
Brookes Batchellor
102-108 Clerkenwell Road, LONDON, EC1M 5SA,
United Kingdom

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(54) Abstract Title
Key telephone system & interface unit for key telephone

(57) An interface unit 13 for a telephone system, eg. a Key Telephone System (KTS), 1 is adapted to communicate with a telephone 2 at one of a plurality of transmission speeds, where data transmission is set to an optimum speed. The interface unit 13 transmits a type query signal to the telephone terminal 2 at a first speed. The telephone terminal 2 transmits a type signal to the interface unit 13 at the first speed in response to the type query signal. When the interface unit 13 receives the type signal from the telephone terminal 2, the interface unit 13 changes a transmission speed to a second speed higher than the first speed if the received type signal indicates that the telephone terminal is capable of transmitting data at the second speed. The interface unit 13 also transmits a speed change request to the telephone terminal 2 at the second speed.

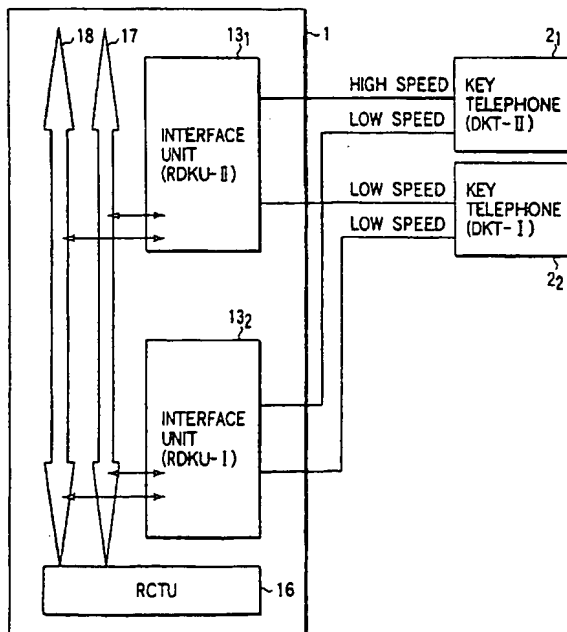


FIG. 6

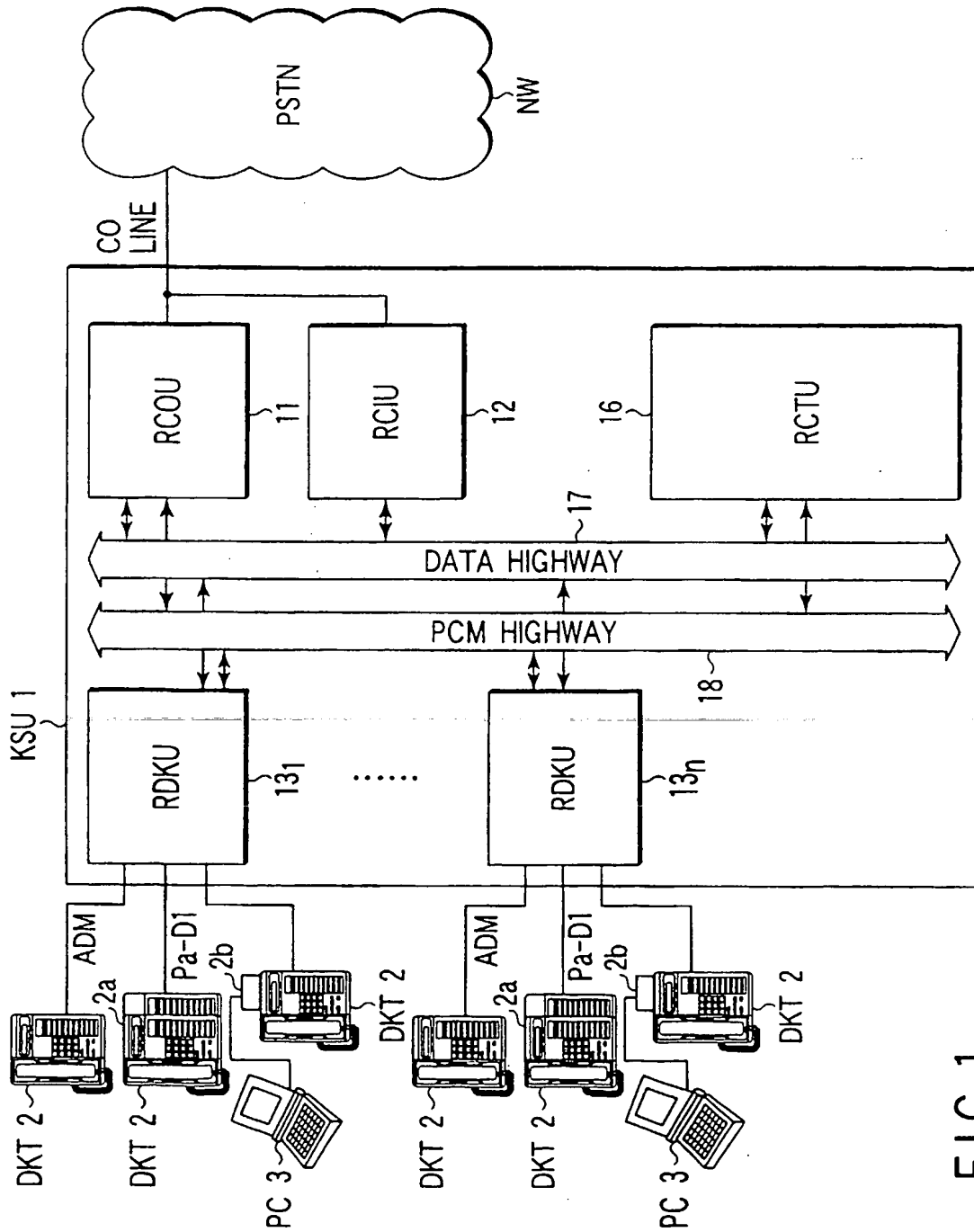


FIG.1

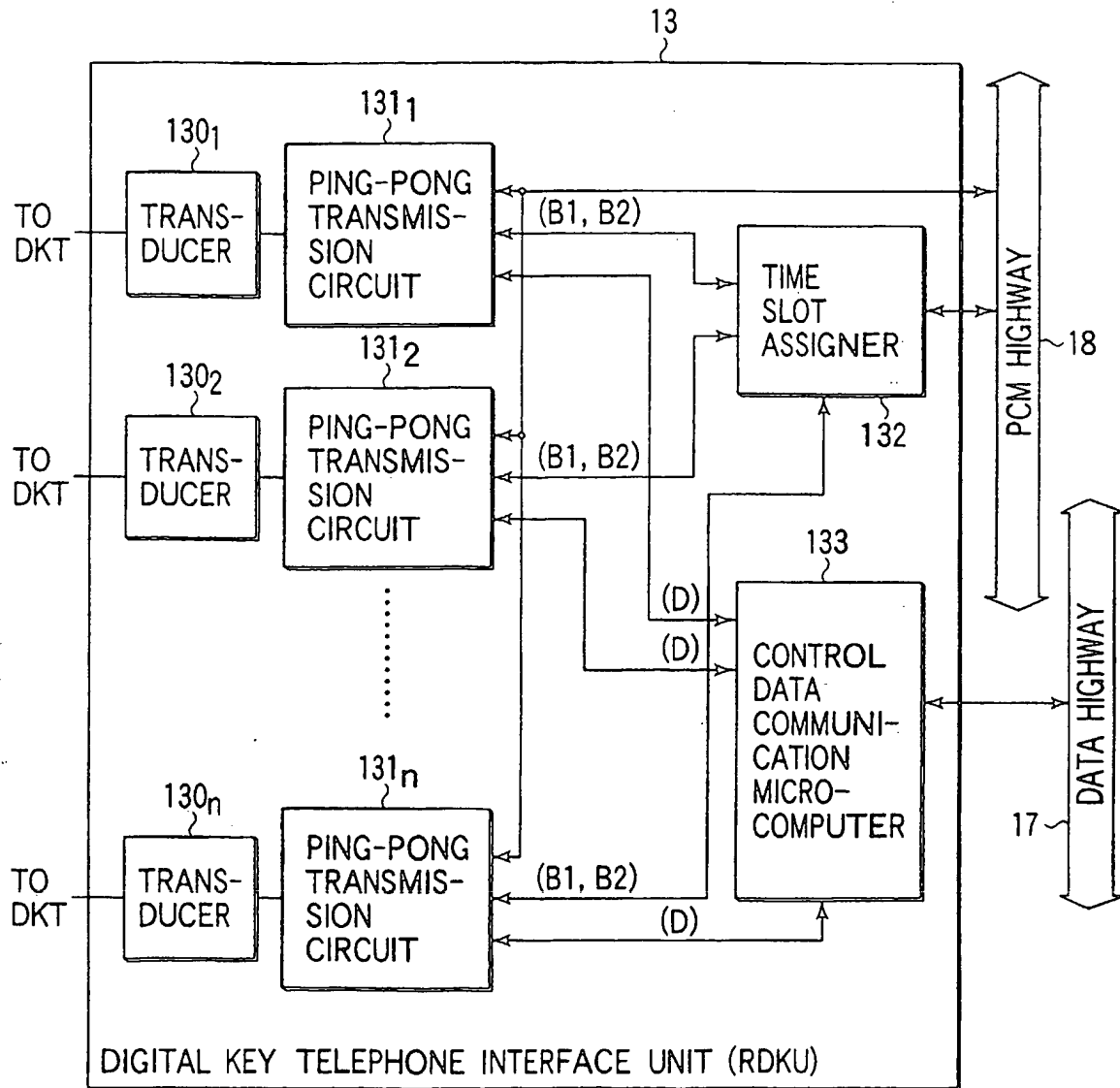


FIG. 2

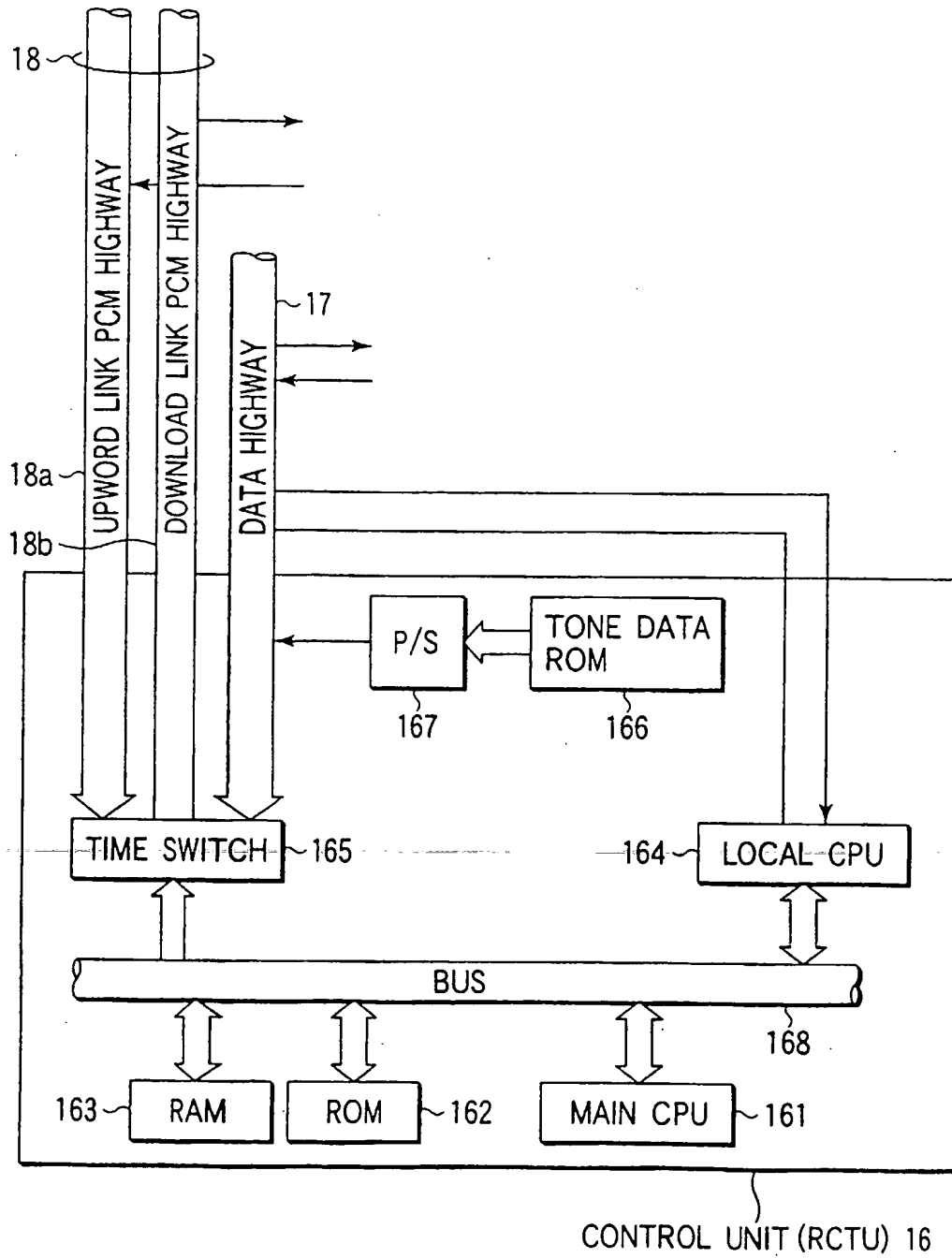


FIG. 3

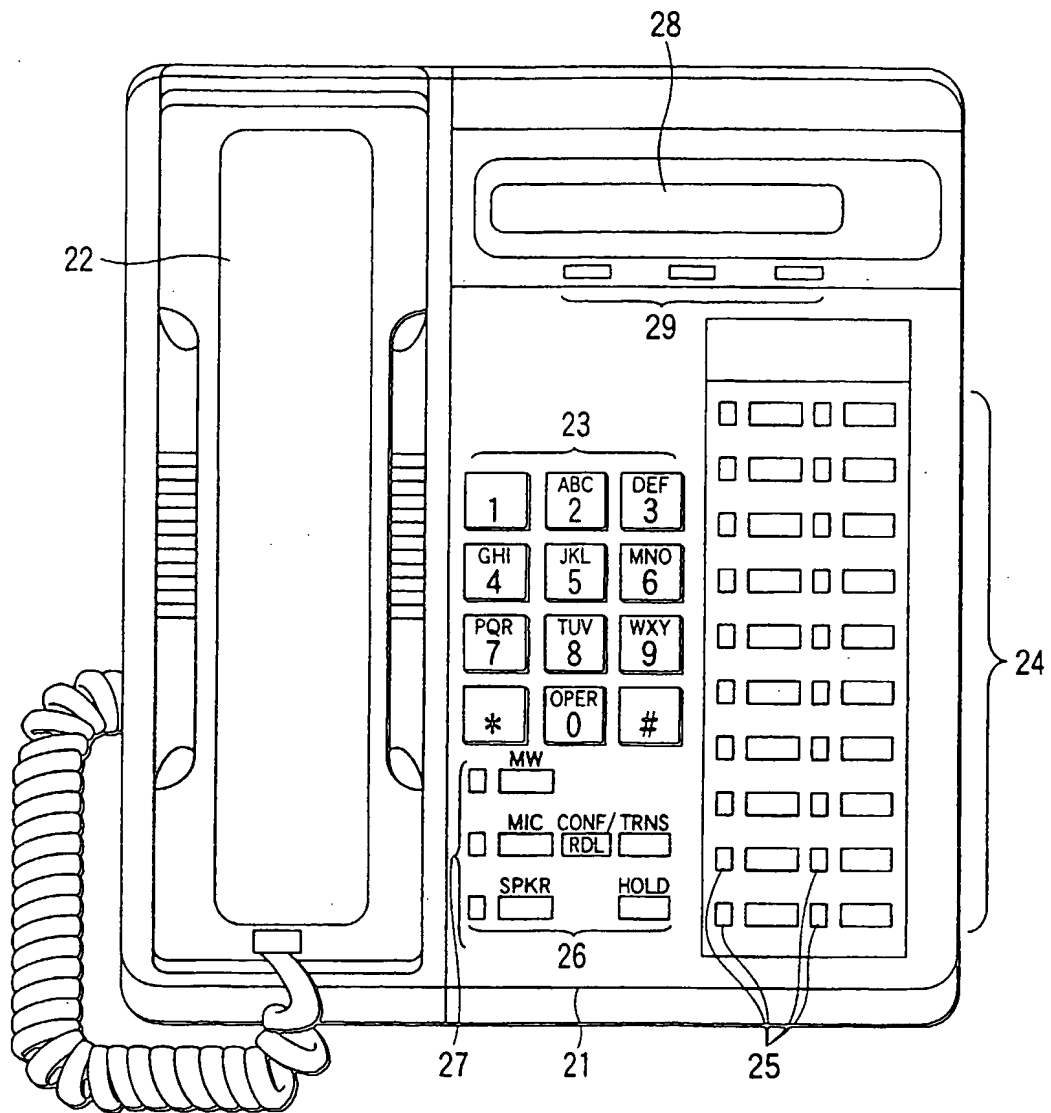


FIG. 4

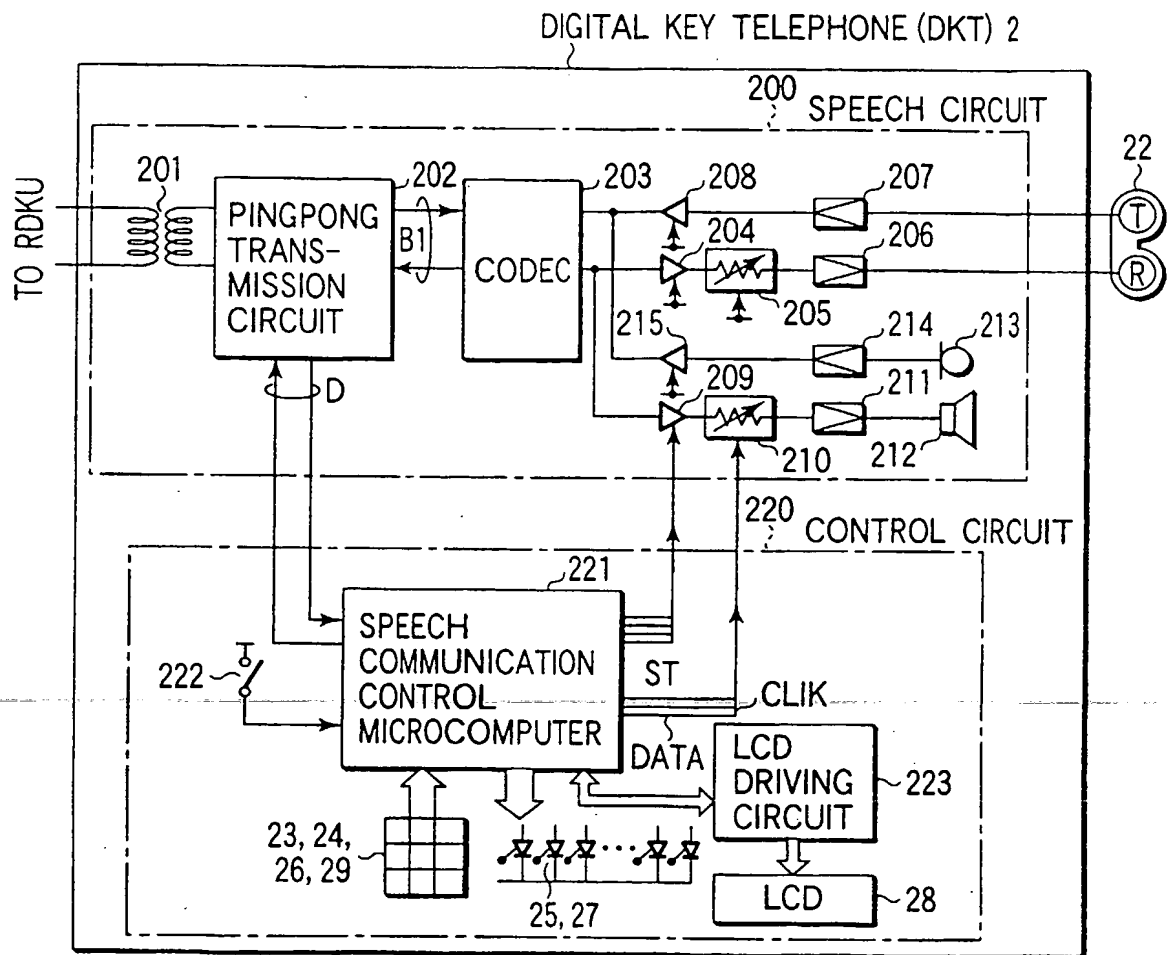


FIG. 5

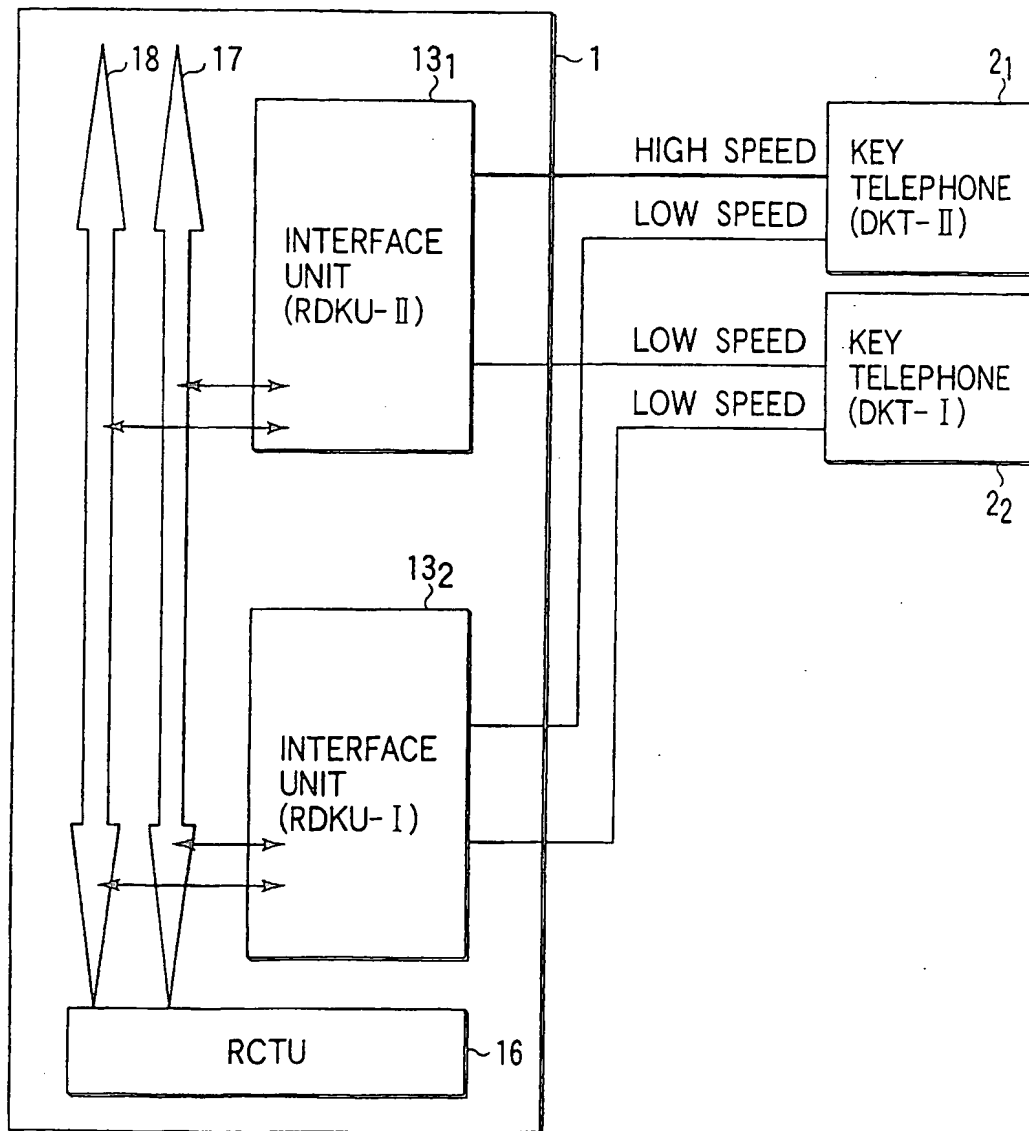


FIG. 6

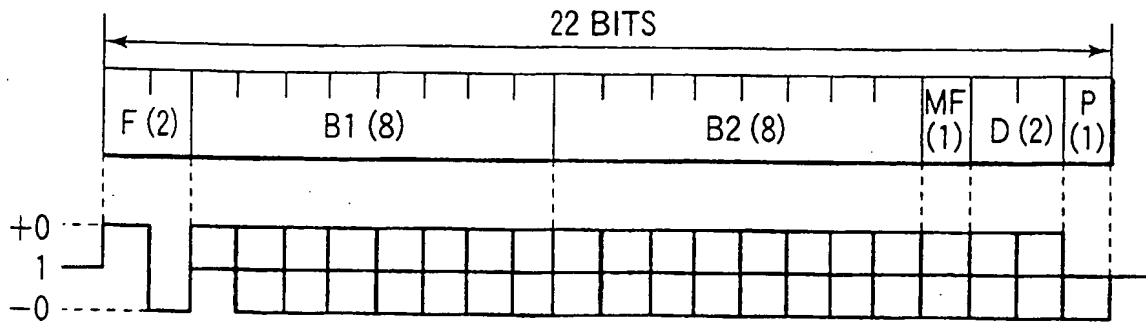


FIG. 7

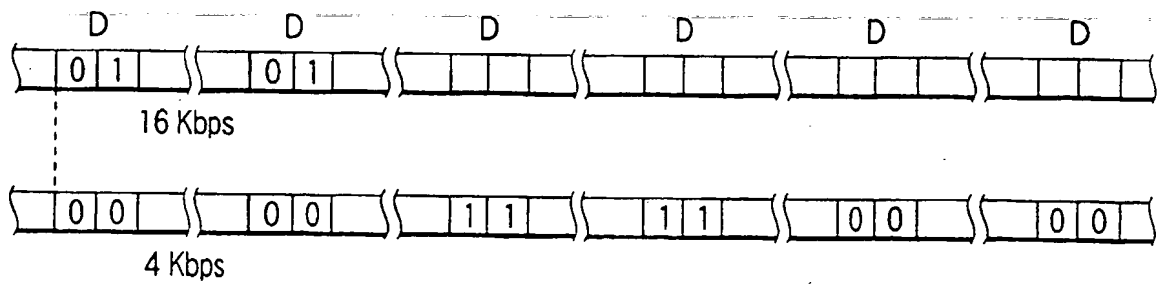


FIG. 8

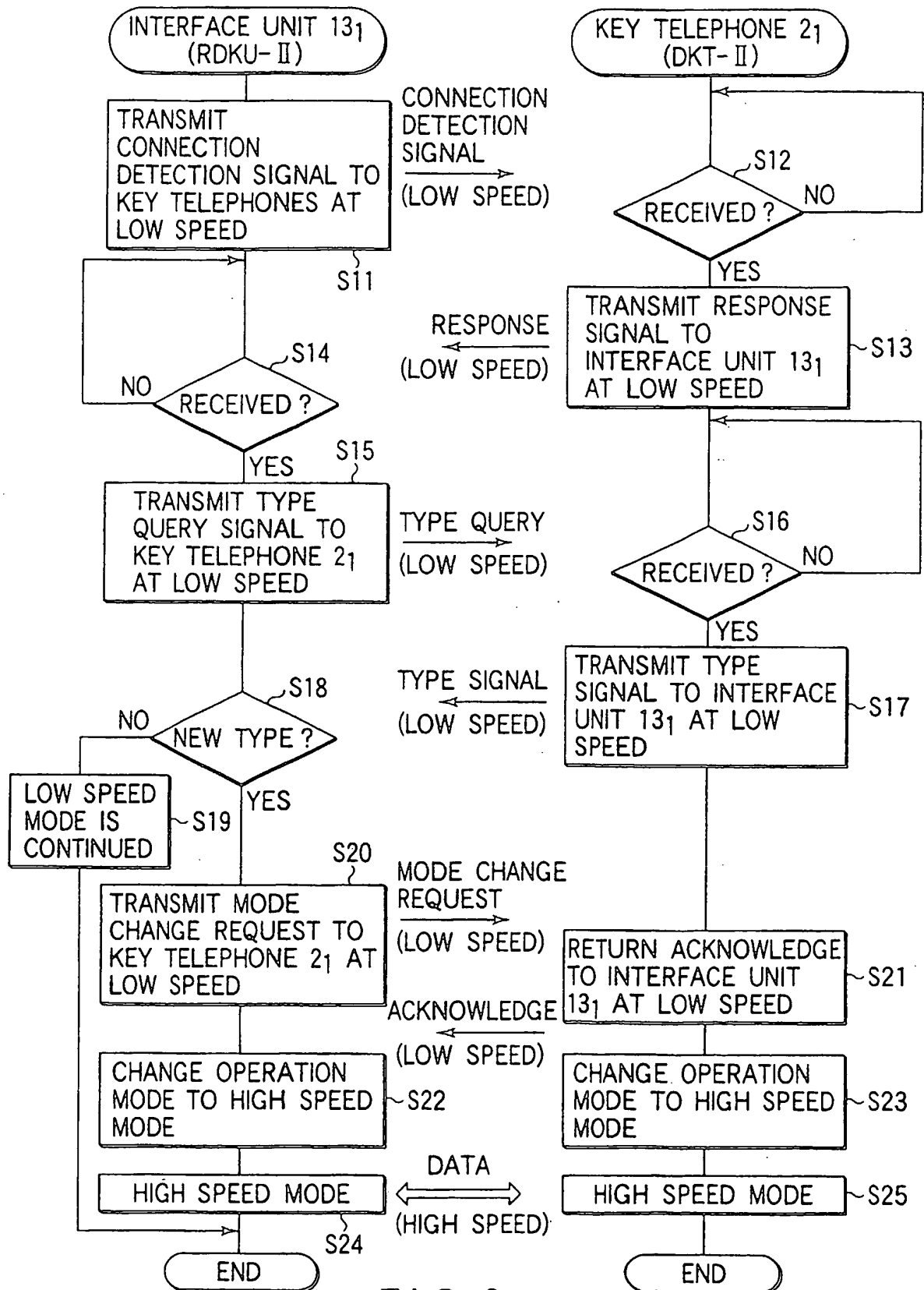


FIG. 9

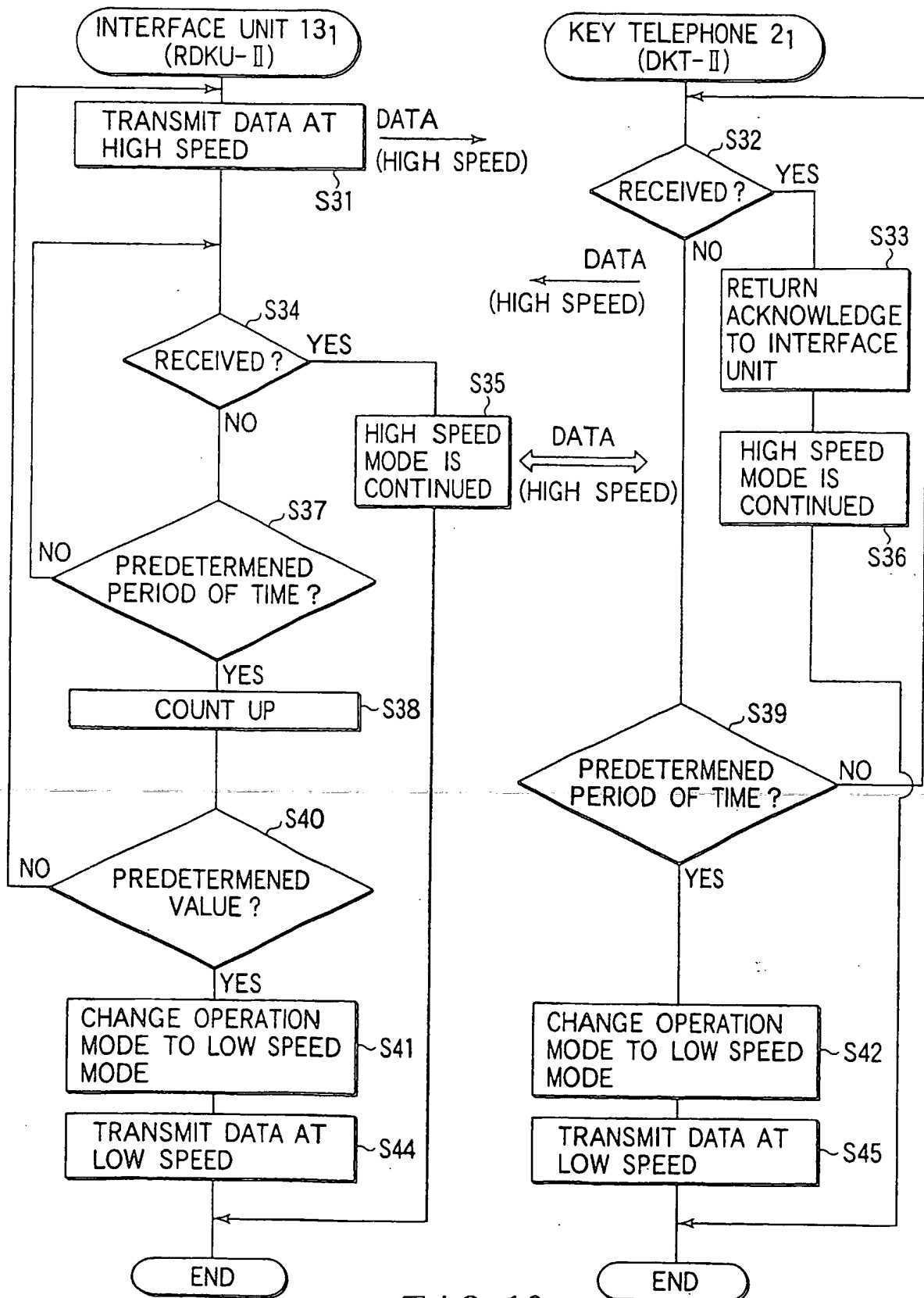


FIG. 10

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TITLE OF THE INVENTION

KEY TELEPHONE SYSTEM AND INTERFACE UNIT FOR KEY
TELEPHONE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to a key telephone
system and an interface unit for a key telephone.

 In recent years, a key telephone system is widely
used in an office or the like. In the key telephone
system, a main unit containing a plurality of key
10 telephones is connected to an office line or a public
switched telephone network. Data including speech
data and control data are transmitted between the key
telephone and the main unit in a predetermined data
transmission scheme which depends on the system.

15 The data transmission scheme controls the transmission
speed and the transmission data format.

 The key telephone and the main unit can be
independently purchased and therefore respectively
updated. However, if the main unit is only updated
20 to be a new one capable of transmitting data at high
speed, the conventional key telephones cannot be used
since they are not capable of transmitting data at
high speed. Therefore, the resources cannot be used
efficiently.

25 BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

 Accordingly, it is an object of the present
invention to provide a key telephone system and its

interface unit which can update either of the key telephone and the main unit with keeping compatibility.

According to the present invention, there is provided an interface unit adapted to be communicated with a telephone at one of plural transmission speeds, the unit comprising a first transmitter configured to transmit a type query signal to the telephone at a first speed, a first receiver configured to receive a type signal from the telephone at the first speed, and a second transmitter configured to change a transmission speed to a second speed if the received type signal indicating that the telephone is capable of transmitting data at the second speed and transmit a speed change request to the telephone at the second speed.

According to the present invention, there is provided an interface unit for a telephone system comprising a telephone terminal and the interface unit, the interface unit being connected between to a telephone network, the telephone terminal being capable of operating at one of a first speed and a second speed which is faster than the first speed, the interface unit comprising a transmitter configured to transmit data to the telephone terminal at one of the first speed and the second speed, a receiver configured to receive data from the telephone terminal at one of the first speed and the second speed, a detector configured

to detect whether or not the telephone terminal is capable of transmit and receive data at the second speed, and a mode setting device configured to set an operation speed of the transmitter and the receiver to an optimum speed based on the detection result of the detector.

According to the present invention, there is provided a key telephone system and its interface unit which can update either of the key telephone and the main unit with keeping compatibility.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a key telephone system according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of an interface unit in a main unit of the key telephone system according to the embodiment;

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of a control unit in a main unit of the key telephone system according to the embodiment;

FIG. 4 is an external view of a key telephone according to the embodiment;

FIG. 5 is a block diagram of a digital key telephone of the key telephone system according to the embodiment;

FIG. 6 is a block diagram showing one example of a system configuration of the key telephone system

according to the embodiment;

FIG. 7 shows a data format transmitted between the main unit and the telephone according to the embodiment;

5 FIG. 8 shows a data format in 16 Kbps transmission speed and 64 Kbps transmission speed;

FIG. 9 is a flow chart showing an example of a transmission speed negotiation of the key telephone system according to the embodiment; and

10 FIG. 10 is a flow chart showing another example of a transmission speed negotiation of the key telephone system according to the embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

A preferred embodiment of a key telephone system according to the present invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing the arrangement of the digital key telephone system according to an embodiment of the present invention. The key telephone system comprises a main unit (KSU) 1 connected to a public switched telephone network (PSTN) NM through a subscriber line (CO line). Digital key telephones (DKTs) 2 are connected to the extension lines of the main unit 1 as extension terminals.

25 The main unit 1 comprises an office line interface unit 11 (RCOU), a calling line identification information interface unit (RCIU) 12, digital key telephone

interface units (RDKU) 13_1 to 13_n (according to the present invention, each of the RDKU 13_1 to 13_n may have a different transmission speed), and a control unit (RCTU) 16. Each of the digital key telephone interface units 13_1 to 13_n contains a predetermined number of key telephones 2 (in this case, eight). The details of the main unit 1 is described in the copending United States Patent Application Serial number 09/125,154 (filed on August 13, 1998), the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

The interface units 11, 12, and 13_1 to 13_n are connected to the control unit 16 through a data highway 17 and a PCM highway 18. The data highway 17 is used to transmit control data between the units. The PCM highway 18 is used to transmit a digital speech communication signal between the units. The office line interface 11 includes a leased line, a private branch exchange (PBX), and an interface (not shown) connected to another key telephone system.

The central office line interface unit (RCOU) 11 performs an office line interface operation for a public network NW, e.g., call reception detection, polarity inversion detection, opening/closing of a DC loop, dial transmitting, or the like under the control of the control unit (RCTU) 16, and also performs processing of converting an analog speech signal arriving via the subscriber line (CO line) into a PCM

signal or processing of converting a PCM signal transferred from the control unit 16 into an analog speech signal and transmitting the speech signal to the subscriber line.

5 Each of the digital key telephone interface unit (RDKU) 13₁ to 13_n as an interface between the main unit 1 and each of the digital key telephones (DKT) 2 is configured as shown in FIG. 2. The RDKU 13 has ping-pong transmission circuits 131₁ to 131_n corresponding
10 to the number of extension lines. Each of the ping-pong transmission circuits 131₁ to 131_n performs ping-pong transmission of speech or information terminal data and control data between the RDKU 13 and a corresponding one of the digital key telephones
15 (DKT) 2 by using a time division channel of a $(2B + D)$ scheme, i.e., having two B channels (B1 and B2) with a transmission rate of 64 kbps and one D channel with a transmission rate of 16 kbps. The ping-pong transmission circuit 131 has a $(2B + D)$ generation section
20 and a $(2B + D)$ separation section. The $(2B + D)$ generation section synthesizes speech data and information terminal data on downward link channels B1 and B2 from the PCM highway 18 and control data on a downward link channel D from a control data communication microcomputer 133 into a data packet with a $(2B +$
25 $D)$ format and transmits the data packet to each of the digital key telephones 2. The $(2B + D)$ separation

section separates an upward link data packet arriving from each of the digital key telephones 2 into speech and information terminal data on the upward link channels B1 and B2 and control data on the upward link channel D and transfers the data to the PCM highway 18 and the control data communication microcomputer 133. The B1 channel is assigned to speech data transmission to each of the digital key telephones 2 while the B2 channel is assigned to transmit information terminal data when an information terminal such as a personal computer 3 is connected to each of the digital key telephones 2.

A time slot assigner 132 receives a frame synchronous signal and clock signal from the PCM highway 18 and notifies the ping-pong transmission circuits 131₁ to 131_n of the timing for transmitting/receiving upward and downward link data on the B channel to/from the PCM highway 18. Therefore, each of the ping-pong transmission circuits 131₁ to 131_n directly accesses the PCM highway 18 at the timing assigned by the time slot assigner 132 to transmit/receive upward and downward link data at a transmission rate of 2,048 Mbps. The control data communication microcomputer 133 monitors D channel data transmitted/received by the ping-pong transmission circuits 131₁ to 131_n and controls to transmit/receive the D channel data to/from the control unit 16 through the data

highway 17.

The control unit (RCTU) 16 for systematically controlling the operation of the main unit 1 is configured as shown in FIG. 3. The control unit 16
5 includes a main CPU 161 formed of a microprocessor. The main CPU 161 is connected to a ROM 162, a RAM 163, a local CPU 164, and a time switch 165 through a bus 168. The ROM 162 stores various programs or control data necessary for switching control in advance. The
10 RAM 163 is used to store maintenance data, user data, or control data generated in various control processes. The local CPU 164 controls control data transfer between the main CPU 161 and the data highway 17.

The control unit 16 also includes a tone data ROM
15 166 and a parallel/serial conversion circuit (P/S) 167. The tone data ROM 166 reads out tone data representing a tone signal to be supplied to the digital key telephones 2 as extension terminals in accordance with an instruction from the main CPU 161 during various
20 services such as holding, transfer, or camp-on. The parallel/serial conversion circuit 167 converts the tone data read out from the tone data ROM 166 as a parallel signal into a serial signal and transmits the signal to the data highway 17.

25 The time switch 165 performs time slot switching processing between an upward link PCM highway 18a and a downward link PCM highway 18b under the control of

the main CPU 161.

FIG. 4 is a plan view showing the outer appearance of each the digital key telephones 2. FIG. 5 is a block diagram showing the circuit arrangement of each of the digital key telephones 2.

As shown in FIG. 4, a handset 22 is mounted on the cradle portion of a telephone body 21. The operation panel of the telephone body 21 has dial buttons 23, a plurality of flexible buttons 24, a plurality of LED display devices 25 respectively corresponding to the flexible buttons 24, a plurality of control buttons 26, LED display devices 27 each corresponding to a predetermined control button, and an LED display device 28. The flexible buttons 24 are used by the user to freely set various functions such as an office line calling or automatic dialing.

Examples of functions to be set other than office line calling are leased line calling, automatic dialing, pause, long pause, automatic redialing, saving, subaddress transmitting, dial transmitting, privacy cancel, messaging, message switching, message waiting, night switching, call reception rejection, absence transfer, fixed absence transfer, camp-on, pooling, park holding, call pickup, call answering, broadcasting, microphone-off, hot line, and conference/transfer.

Leased line calling is used for calling in

communication between terminals connected to an intra-office communication network.

For automatic dialing, the telephone numbers of parties to be called are registered in a memory in advance in correspondence with the flexible buttons. 5 Depressing a flexible button allows automatic calling to the corresponding called party. Pause is a function of inserting a pause between, e.g., an office line calling dial number and a called party dial number 10 in abbreviated dialing registration. Long pause is a function of inserting a longer pause. Automatic redialing is a function of automatically repeating redialing when the called party is busy.

In saving, in a period from the end of the dialing operation to the end of the speech communication, 15 a flexible button for which the save function is set is depressed to temporarily store the dial number of the called party. After the speech communication is complete, automatic calling to the same called party is 20 allowed by depressing the flexible button for which the save function is set.

Subaddress transmitting is a function used to designate one of a plurality of communication terminal devices connected to one digital line on the side of 25 the other communication party connected to the ISDN.

In dial transmitting, the dial number and subaddress of the called party are input and then sent

in calling to the ISDN.

Call reception rejection is a function of rejecting a call from another extension line. When an extension terminal for which call reception rejection is set is called, a busy tone with a period shorter than that of a normal busy tone is returned.

Messaging is a function of registering a message for absence answering in advance and transmitting the message to the calling line upon receiving a call in absence of the called party. Message switching is a function of selecting one of a plurality of messages recorded in advance for absence answering. Message waiting is a function of causing the called terminal to display a message by designating it on the calling side when the called party is busy or absent.

Night switching is a function of switching between extension terminals for receiving a call in the daytime or weekdays and those for receiving a call in the nighttime or holidays.

Absence transfer or fixed absence transfer is a function of registering the extension number of a transfer destination in advance, and when a call is received in the absence transfer mode, automatically transferring the call to the transfer destination.

Absence transfer and fixed absence transfer are different in the following points. In absence transfer, the user can register or cancel the desired

transfer destination anytime. In fixed absence transfer, once the transfer destination is set at the time of installation, it cannot be changed later.

5 Transfer destination setting for absence transfer can be made not only from the extension terminal as the transfer source but also from another extension terminal.

10 In camp-on, when a called extension terminal or office line terminal is busy, the calling terminal sets camp-on and goes on-hook. After the called terminal completes speech communication, the calling terminal is notified of it. The calling terminal automatically calls the called terminal upon off-hook. When the called terminal answers the call, the called terminal
15 and the calling terminal are connected to allow speech communication.

20 In pooling, a number of accommodated office lines are divided into groups, and each group is assigned to a pool. By designating one pool, all office lines of the group assigned to the pool can be selectively used. This function is effectively used when there are a lot of office lines, and they cannot be individually assigned to the flexible buttons.

25 Park holding is a function used to hold speech communication by using the pool. Holding using no pool is performed by depressing a holding button.

Call pickup or call answering is a function of

answering an office line call in an extension terminal by a one-touch or special number operation when nobody answers the call. Call pickup and call answering are different in the following points. In call pickup, all office line calls can be answered. In call answering, however, a plurality of office lines are divided into groups, and the call answering function is set for different flexible buttons in units of groups, thereby allowing call answering for each group.

Broadcasting is a function of voice-calling all extension terminals or the extension terminals of a group. The microphone-off function is used when the called party does not want to answer by voice in broadcasting or group call. In this case, the microphone for loudspeaking speech communication is turned off. Privacy cancel is a function of adding a third party to speech communication by a one-touch operation during office line speech communication to allow conference speech communication.

Hot line is a function of calling a desired extension terminal by a one-touch operation. During office line speech communication, by depressing a flexible button for which the hot line function is set, the call can be transferred by voice (call transfer) or a transfer tone (ring transfer). By depressing a flexible button for which conference/transfer is set when the transfer destination party answers the call,

the mode changes to an office line conference mode.

When the flexible button f or which the hot line is set is depressed during extension speech communication, the extension speech communication is held. By depressing the flexible button for which conference/transfer is set when the other party of extension hot line answers the call, the mode changes to the extension conference mode. When the handset goes on-hook in the extension conference mode, the extension call is transferred.

Each of the digital key telephones 2 is formed of a speech communication circuit 200 and a control circuit 220, as shown in FIG. 5. Each of the digital key telephones 2 has, as speech communication modes, a handset speech communication mode using the handset 22 and a hands-free speech communication using a hands-free loudspeaker 212 and a hands-free microphone 213.

When the handset speech communication mode is selected, a transmission signal input by the microphone of the handset 22 is input to a codec 203 through a transmission amplifier 207 and a channel switch 208. When the hands-free speech communication is selected, a transmission signal output from the hands-free microphone 213 is input to the codec 203 through a transmission amplifier 214 and a channel switch 215.

The codec 203 converts the input transmission signal into speech communication data by PCM coding and supplies the speech communication data to a ping-pong

transmission circuit 202 as B1 channel data. The ping-
pang transmission circuit 202 has a $(2B + D)$ synthesis
section. The $(2B + D)$ synthesis section 5 synthesizes
the B1 channel speech communication data with D channel
control data output from a speech communication control
microcomputer 221 (to be described later) to generate
upward link transmission data having the $(2B + D)$
format. This transmission data is sent to the RDKU 13
through a transducer 201.

Downward link transmission data having the $(2B +$
 $D)$ format, which arrives from the RDKU 13, is input
to the ping-pong transmission circuit 202 through the
transducer 201. The ping-pong transmission circuit 202
has a $(2B + D)$ separation section. The $(2B + D)$
separation section performs processing of separating
the downward link transmission data into B1 and B2
channel speech communication data and D channel control
data. The B1 channel speech communication data is
supplied to the codec 203. The D channel control
data is supplied to the speech communication control
microcomputer 221.

The codec 203 performs signal processing of
PCM-decoding the B1 channel speech communication data
to reproduce the reception signal. In the handset
speech communication mode, the reception signal is
supplied to the loudspeaker of the handset 22 through a
channel switch 204, an attenuator 205, and a reception

amplifier 206. In the hands-free mode, the reception signal is supplied to the hands-free loudspeaker 212 through a channel switch 209, an attenuator 210, and a reception amplifier 211 and output from the loudspeaker 212.

The control circuit 220 has the speech communication control microcomputer 221. The speech communication control microcomputer 221 systematically performs all control operations associated with speech communication while transmitting/receiving control data to/from the main unit 1. The control contents include an operation of detecting the operation information of the dial buttons 23, the flexible buttons 24, the control buttons 26, and a hook switch 222, ON/OFF-control of the plurality of LED display devices 25 and 27, control of supplying display data to an LCD driving circuit 223 to cause the LED display device 28 to display it, selective ON/OFF-control of the channel switches 204, 208, 209, and 215 in accordance with the speech communication mode, and control of changing the attenuation amount of the attenuator 205 or 210 in accordance with the operation amount of the volume control (not shown). The digital key telephone has a PC interface unit (not shown).

FIG. 6 is a block diagram showing one example of a system configuration of the key telephone system according to the embodiment. In this example, the main

unit 1 comprises a conventional digital key telephone interface unit (RDKU-I) 13₂ which is capable of transmitting data only at low speed and a new digital key telephone interface unit (RDKU-II) 13₁ which is
5 capable of transmitting data at low and high speeds. A conventional digital key telephone (DKT-I) 2₂ which is capable of transmitting data only at low speed and a new digital key telephone (DKT-II) 2₁ which is capable of transmitting data at low and high speeds are
10 both connected to the interface units (RDKU-II) 13₁ which and (RDKU-I) 13₂.

FIG. 7 shows a data format of data transmitted between the main unit 1 (interface unit 13) and the key telephone 2. One frame of ping-pong transmission data
15 is formed of 22 bits including start code F (2 bits), B1 and B2 channels (8 bits each), MF bit (1 bit), D channel (control channel) (2 bits), and a parity P (1 bit). The start code F is formed of "00". In case of no speech signal, the B1 and B2 channels are all
20 "1". The MF bit is "0". The transfer rate of the B1 and B2 channel is 64 Kbps and that of the D channel is 16 Kbps.

The waveform is an example of an AMI coded data.

It is assumed that there are two types of data
25 transmission schemes with regard to control data transmission; one is to transmit data at 16 Kbps and the other at 4 Kbps. If one-byte data "01010101" is

transmitted at 16 Kbps, each bit of the one-byte data "01010101" is transmitted by each bit of the D channel, as shown in FIG. 8. If the one-byte data "01010101" is transmitted at 4 Kbps, each bit of the one-byte data

5 "01010101" is transmitted four times by each bit of the D channel. Thus, the transmitted data of 4 Kbps can be sampled by a longer sampling interval than that of the 16 Kbps.

FIG. 9 is a flowchart illustrating a transmission speed negotiation in the key telephone system formed

10 of a new type of key telephone (DKT-II) 2₁ and a new type of interface unit (RDKU-II) 13₁ interconnecting thereto, which is constructed as illustrated in FIG. 1 to FIG. 4.

15 The key telephone 2₁ and interface unit 13₁ initially operates in a low speed transmission mode.

In step S11, the interface unit 13₁ transmits a telephone connection detection signal to the key telephones 2 at low speed in order to synchronize key

20 telephones 2 with the interface unit 13₁. When the key telephone 2₁ receives the connection detection signal in step S12, it is synchronized with the interface unit 13₁ and then transmits a response signal to the interface unit 13₁ at low speed in step S13.

25 When the interface unit 13₁ receives the response signal in step S14, it transmits a type query signal to the key telephone 2₁ at low speed in step S15.

When the key telephone 2₁ receives the type query signal in step S16, it transmits a type signal to the interface unit 13₁ at low speed in step S17.

5 When the interface unit 13₁ receives the type signal, it is determined in step S18 whether or not the key telephone 2₁ is a new type capable of data transmission at high speed. When it is determined that the key telephone 2₁ is not the new type, the interface unit 13₁ keeps operating in the low speed transmission mode as shown in step S19.

10 When it is determined that the key telephone 2₁ is the new type, the interface unit 13₁ transmits a mode change request to the key telephone 2₁ at low speed in step S20. In response to the mode change request, 15 the key telephone 2₁ returns an acknowledge to the interface unit 13₁ at low speed in step S21.

20 When the interface unit 13₁ receives the acknowledge, it changes the operation mode to a high speed transmission mode in step S22. The key telephone 2₁ also changes the operation mode to the high speed transmission mode in step S23 after it returns the acknowledge. Thereafter, the interface unit 13₁ and the key telephone 2₁ operates in the high speed transmission mode as shown in steps S24 and S25.

25 As described above, the key telephone system according to the embodiment determines an optimum transmission speed corresponding to the type of the

key telephone detected via data transmission between the key telephone and the interface unit established in initial stage at low speed, and then, alters the transmission speed from a low speed to a higher
5 transmission speed. By carrying out the steps as described above, it is possible to provide a key telephone system which is formed of conventional and new interface units and conventional and new telephones and in which an optimum transmission speed corresponding
10 to the type of the telephone is set. Accordingly, it is possible to provide a key telephone system which is enabled to establish a stable and a most effective speed setting automatically.

If the initial speed is set to the high speed and
15 the transmission speed is made to fall back during negotiation, there will occur following drawbacks.

Depending on the connection timing between the interface unit 13 and the key telephone 2, i.e., when the interface unit 13 is not ready to operate at the
20 time of connection, the low speed transmission mode may be set. Further, when the interface unit 13 and the key telephone 2 erroneously recognize a negotiation signal, the high speed mode is continued so that any signal is not received.

25 FIG. 9 shows an example to change the transmission speed from the low speed to the high speed. FIG. 10 shows an example to change the transmission speed from

the high speed to the low speed. If some trouble occurs, for example, the key telephone 2₁ is turned off or is disconnected from the interface unit 13₁, the interface unit 13₁ does not receives the acknowledge.

5 FIG. 10 copes with such a case.

While the interface unit 13₁ and the key telephone 2₁ operates in the high speed transmission mode, the interface unit 13₁ transmits data to the key telephone 2₁ at high speed as shown in step S31.

10 When the key telephone 2₁ receives the high speed transmission data in step S32, it returns an acknowledge to the interface unit 13₁ at high speed in step S33. Thereafter, the key telephone 2₁ keeps operating in the high speed transmission as shown in
15 step S36.

When the interface unit 13₁ receives the acknowledge in step S34, it keeps operating in the high speed transmission mode as shown in step S35.

When the interface unit 13₁ does not receives the
20 acknowledge over a predetermined period of time (step S38), the interface unit 13₁ counts up in step S38. In step S40, it is determined whether or not the count value exceeds a predetermined value. When the count value exceeds the predetermined value, the interface
25 unit 13₁ changes the operation mode to a low speed mode in step S41.

Meanwhile, when the key telephone 2₁ does not

receive the high speed transmission data in step S32,
it is determined whether or not a predetermined period
of time has elapsed in step S39.

5 When the key telephone 2₁ does not receive the
high speed data over the predetermined period of time,
the key telephone 2₁ changes the operation mode to a
low speed mode in step S42. Thereafter, the interface
unit 13₁ and the key telephone 2₁ operates in the low
speed transmission mode as shown in steps S44 and S45.

10 As described above, it is possible to change the
transmission speed from the high speed to the low speed
if a trouble occurs in the high speed transmission
mode.

15 According to the present invention, in a key
telephone system, it is possible to set an optimum
transmission speed by detecting a type of the key
telephone in an initial operation. The type is
detected by transmitting a query signal at low speed.
If it is detected that the telephone is a type capable
20 of transmitting data at high speed, the transmission
speed is set to the high speed.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An interface unit capable of being connected to a main unit of a key telephone system, the main unit connecting a telephone terminal to a telephone network, the interface unit being adapted to be communicated with the telephone terminal at one of plural transmission speeds, the interface unit comprising:

a first transmitter configured to transmit a type query signal to the telephone terminal at a first speed;

a first receiver configured to receive a type signal from the telephone terminal at the first speed; and

a second transmitter configured to change a transmission speed to a second speed if the received type signal indicating that the telephone terminal is capable of transmitting data at the second speed and transmit a speed change request to the telephone terminal at the second speed.

2. The interface unit according to claim 1, wherein said second speed is faster than the first speed.

3. The interface unit according to claim 1, wherein said plural transmission speeds includes at least two speeds.

4. A key telephone system comprising a telephone terminal and a main unit which connects the telephone

terminal to a telephone network, and includes a telephone interface unit connected to the telephone terminal, a network interface unit connected to a telephone network, and a connection line connecting
5 the telephone interface unit and the network interface unit, wherein

said telephone interface unit comprising:

a first transmitter configured to transmit a type query signal to the telephone terminal at a first
10 speed;

a first receiver configured to receive a type signal from the telephone terminal at the first speed;
and

a second transmitter configured to change
15 a transmission speed to a second speed if the received type signal indicating that the telephone terminal is capable of transmitting data at the second speed and transmit a speed change request to the telephone terminal at the second speed, and

20 said telephone terminal comprising:

a first transmitter configured to transmit the type signal to the interface unit at the first speed in response to the type query signal; and

a first receiver configured to receive the
25 speed change request transmitted from said second transmitter and to change a transmission speed to the second speed in response to the received speed change

request.

5. The system according to claim 4, wherein said second speed is faster than the first speed.

5 6. The system according to claim 4, wherein said plural transmission speeds includes at least two speeds.

7. A transmission speed control method for a key telephone system comprising a telephone terminal and a main unit which connects the telephone terminal to a telephone network, the method comprising:

causing the interface unit to transmit a type query signal to the telephone terminal at a first speed;

15 causing the telephone terminal to transmit a type signal to the interface unit at the first speed in response to the type query signal;

causing the interface unit to receive the type signal from the telephone terminal at the first speed;

20 causing the interface unit to change a transmission speed to a second speed if the received type signal indicates that the telephone terminal is capable of transmitting data at the second speed and to transmit a speed change request to the telephone terminal at the second speed; and

25 causing the telephone terminal to change a transmission speed to the second speed in response to the speed change request.

8. An interface unit for a telephone system comprising a telephone terminal and a main unit which connects the telephone terminal to a telephone network and includes the interface unit capable of being
5 connected to the telephone terminal, the telephone terminal being capable of operating at one of a first speed and a second speed which is faster than the first speed, the interface unit comprising:

10 a transmitter configured to transmit data to the telephone terminal at one of the first speed and the second speed;

a receiver configured to receive data from the telephone terminal at one of the first speed and the second speed;

15 a detector configured to detect whether or not the telephone terminal is capable of transmit and receive data at the second speed; and

20 a mode setting device configured to set an operation speed of said transmitter and said receiver to an optimum speed based on the detection result of said detector.

9. The interface unit according to claim 8, further comprising:

25 a mode change requesting device configured to cause the telephone terminal set an operation speed to the optimum speed based on the detection result of said detector.

10. A main unit connecting a telephone terminal to a telephone network, comprising:

a transmitter configured to transmit data to the telephone terminal at one of the first speed and the second speed;

a receiver configured to receive data from the telephone terminal at one of the first speed and the second speed;

a detector configured to detect whether or not the telephone terminal is capable of transmit and receive data at the second speed; and

a mode setting device configured to set an operation speed of said transmitter and said receiver to an optimum speed based on the detection result of said detector.

11. The main unit according to claim 10, further comprising:

a mode change requesting device configured to cause the telephone terminal set an operation speed to the optimum speed based on the detection result of said detector.

12. A telephone terminal used for a key telephone system comprising a main unit which connects the telephone terminal to a telephone network, the telephone terminal comprising:

a transmitter configured to transmit a type signal to the main unit at a first speed in response to a type

query signal transmitted from the main unit at the first speed; and

5 a mode setting device configured to change a transmission speed to the second speed in response to a speed change request transmitted from the main unit.

13. A key telephone system and interface unit for key telephone, substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawings.



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

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Databases searched:

UK Patent Office collections, including GB, EP, WO & US patent specifications, in:

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Other: ONLINE: EPODOC, WPI, JAPIO

Documents considered to be relevant:

Category	Identity of document and relevant passage	Relevant to claims
A	WO 94/28664 A1 (ROLM)	-
A	US 5193089 A (CANON)	-
A	JP 2001028771 A (TOSHIBA)	-

X	Document indicating lack of novelty or inventive step	A	Document indicating technological background and/or state of the art.
Y	Document indicating lack of inventive step if combined with one or more other documents of same category.	P	Document published on or after the declared priority date but before the filing date of this invention.
&	Member of the same patent family	E	Patent document published on or after, but with priority date earlier than, the filing date of this application.

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